

REBATES

New York Mayor Says If Common Carriers Treated All Alike Rivals of Trusts Would Succeed and Country Benefit.

CHAMOND, VA., Special.—The annual convention of the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association, which opened here yesterday afternoon, was the first of its kind in this country. It was held at the Hotel Hamilton, and was presided over by Mayor William J. Gaynor of New York, and J. Hampton Moore, president of the association. The convention was held for the purpose of discussing the various problems connected with the waterways of the United States, and the importance of the subject was emphasized by the Mayor in his address.

The Mayor, in his address, said that the waterways of the United States are the lifeblood of the nation, and that the Government should do everything in its power to develop them. He said that the waterways are the most important factor in the commerce of the world, and that the Government should do everything in its power to develop them. He said that the waterways are the most important factor in the commerce of the world, and that the Government should do everything in its power to develop them.

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There must be terminals at points which desire to share in congressional appropriations. Traffic must be prorated between railroads and waterways, as is now the case between railroads and highways. Such rates between competitive points as will destroy weak water lines must be prevented.

There must be co-operation and not competition between the different sorts of transportation facilities. Mr. Small indirectly struck Richmond by saying that it must be improved by Congress, and that it will not be denied terminal facilities should be denied appropriations. This would result in losing money for the city of Richmond.

The auditorium of the Jefferson Hotel was filled last night with an audience which listened with attention to two illustrated lectures on the subject of deeper waterways. The entire coastal plan as adopted by the association was portrayed on canvas and explained by William H. Schott, secretary of the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia. And then the audience was made to feel ashamed of the backwardness of the United States in comparison with what has been accomplished in European countries toward a safe and satisfactory system of inland commerce.

The following committees of the convention were appointed yesterday: The first five of each being named by the president and one by each State's delegation. Resolutions—John H. Small, member of Congress, North Carolina; chairman; Charles Heber Clarke, Pennsylvania; Joseph A. Goulden, New York; Samuel H. Hays, Delaware; E. W. Douglas, New York; Robert McCuen, Vermont; E. H. Naylor, Massachusetts; J. B. Beard, Rhode Island; E. E. Durant, Connecticut; James L. Wells, New York; George E. Bartol, Pennsylvania; Samuel E. Perry, New Jersey; Charles R. Miller, Delaware; Frank N. Hoen, Maryland; Harvey M. Dickson, Virginia; S. Vann, North Carolina; Joseph Schenk, South Carolina.

Ways and Means—Frederick W. Donnell, Texas; N. J. chairman; Charles W. Young, Pennsylvania; Oliver Gildersleeve, Connecticut; William T. Budd, Delaware; James B. Blakes, North Carolina; Charles H. Tenney, Massachusetts; Joseph H. Rhodes, Rhode Island; Frank H. Chappell, Connecticut; William W. Loomis, New York; Theodore Justice, Pennsylvania; O. Curtis Purdy, Delaware; J. Charles Lincoln, member of Congress, Maryland; W. E. Cottrell, Virginia; C. H. Robinson, North Carolina; H. B. Springs, South Carolina; J. H. Hays, New York; M. D. Dunaway, North Carolina; Frank E. Howe, Vermont; C. P. Chase, Massachusetts; Franklin N. Blake, Rhode Island; Edward H. Winer, Connecticut; J. Homer Hildreth, New York; Wilfred H. Schott, Pennsylvania; Howell S. England, Delaware; William D. Gill, Maryland; James A. W. Young, North Carolina; Joseph Schenk, South Carolina.

Philadelphia Talks. George E. Bartol, president of the Philadelphia bourse, and a member of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, presided at the afternoon session. He had a few complimentary things to say about the river and harbor bill, and then turned to the subject of the waterways of the United States. He said that the waterways are the most important factor in the commerce of the world, and that the Government should do everything in its power to develop them.

BOOMER CROPS IN THE NORTHWEST.—MILES CITY, MONT., Special.—Careful estimates from Custer county place the yield of grain for 1911 in that district at 700,000 bushels, and the yield of wheat at 100,000 bushels. The yield of wheat is the highest in the history of the county, and the yield of grain is the highest in the history of the county.

Rosebud county, Mont., will thresh in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 bushels of wheat and flax, crops being unusually early. Owing to the great increase of crops this year the D. L. Lytle Elevator Company has increased its capacity to 1,000,000 bushels. The capacity of its Miles City plant, which will make it a 150,000-bushel elevator. In addition to the greatest late fall crop in the history of the State, the county has produced anything heretofore grown in Montana.

Professor Albert Atkinson, State Agronomist of Montana, states that there will be thousands of acres of new land sowed to flax in the spring preparatory for winter wheat seed next fall and places himself on record as believing that the State of Montana will be the largest wheat producing State in the Union.

MISSOULA, MONT., Oct. 19.—Early reports indicate that oats in this district will run 85 to 110 bushels, wheat 45 to 60 bushels, barley 50 to 60 bushels, rye 35 to 45 bushels per acre and hay 10 to 15 tons per acre. There will be more barrels of apples shipped from Western Montana during 1911 than ever before.

SPOKANE, WASH., Special.—The grain yield in Eastern Washington, Oregon, North and Central Idaho and Western Montana is larger and of better quality than any crop ever harvested in this section. Winter wheat is running as high as 50 bushels, spring wheat 35 bushels, barley 60 to 75 bushels per acre, and the yield of wheat in this district weighs 84 pounds per bushel.

PLEASE TELL DILLON IF HE IS REALLY MARRIED. NEW YORK, Special. Julian S. Dillon, eighteen, son of John E. Dillon, of Trenton, N. J., is the only son of the family in the sixth street, would really like to know whether his father is married. He knows that he was married for a minute or a justice in New Haven, Conn. Young, a young girl, Miss Sue Young, a young girl, does not know whether or not he succeeded.

Mr. Dillon remembers nothing about sending a telegram to any one in New York, and he does not remember having married Miss Young, but he admits he may have done so. Braden, who is a young man, does not know whether or not he succeeded. Mr. Dillon remembers nothing about sending a telegram to any one in New York, and he does not remember having married Miss Young, but he admits he may have done so.



CARDINAL GIBBONS, who celebrated on the 16th inst. his golden jubilee as a priest, and the silver jubilee of his elevation to the cardinalate.

GHOSTLY PLAGUE PARADE IN ITALY

CHOLERA PATIENTS AT SEGNI TAKEN FROM HOSPITAL AND CARRIED TO THEIR HOMES.

ROME, Special.—Very grave disorders occurred today at Segni, a town of 7,000 population one-half hour by railway from Rome. The rioting was caused, as was the case at Capria recently, by the action of the municipality in adopting measures to stamp out the cholera. There are five patients at the hospital and four suspects quarantined in a house. The inhabitants believed that the government intended to poison the cholera patients and a great crowd, marching to the City Hall, demanded their release. There were only four carabinieri in the place and when they attempted to defend the building they were stoned, wounded and put to flight by the mob which by next time had swollen until it numbered several thousands.

The mob broke in the doors of the municipal building, seized the Mayor, whom they held primarily responsible. However, the Mayor and his clerks had escaped and found refuge in the house of a friend. The mob then turned to the hospital and the cholera patients lifted from their cots and carried to the street. Meantime others broke into the house of the suspected patients, and then formed and the sick were borne triumphantly to their homes, where nine stricken persons were at the point of death, and it was a ghastly exhibition as they were passed from hand to hand, embraced, kissed and fondled by the relatives and friends.

While this was going on some of the local authorities managed to send a message to Rome and troops were hurriedly sent from the capital. The soldiers restored order after many of the mob had been placed under arrest. Cholera conditions in Italy show a notable decrease in every section of the kingdom, according to the official bulletin issued by the Italian government. In the first week of October there were 331 cases and ninety-two deaths, and in the second week 418 deaths for the first week of September.

In the town of Naples there were two cases only and no deaths. In the province there were five cases and one death. In Genoa there were three cases and in the province one, but no death. Palermo reported four cases and two deaths, and the province eleven cases and four deaths. Other reports are, Catania, seventeen cases, three deaths; province, thirty-three cases, fifteen deaths. Bergamo Province, thirty-eight cases, one death; Caserta Province, twenty-three cases, four deaths. In the city of Naples there were four deaths. In the city of Rome there were eighteen cases with eleven deaths, and in the province fourteen cases and five deaths.

Strange Bearded Eskimos. Whatever may be said against it, there is certainly something very fascinating about the theory advanced by Mr. Stefansson, arctic explorer for the American Museum of Natural History, that the fair-haired, bearded Eskimos he recently saw in Victoria Land are descendants of the survivors of Sir John Franklin's lost party.

Franklin's two ships, the Erebus and Terror, were shut in by ice in the fall of 1846 twelve miles north of King William's Land. The party remained all winter, and here, in June, 1847, Sir John died. Another year passed, and Captain Crozier, now in command, seeing no immediate prospect of getting out with the ships, deserted them with 105 men. They started southward, hoping to reach some outpost of the Hudson Bay Company or some shelter established by Sir John Crozier on previous expeditions to the arctic shores. Not one of these men is known to have escaped, and though 93 rescue parties in all were sent out to find them, not nearly enough evidence were found to account for the deaths of all of them.

It is very pleasant to think that all of these gallant men did not perish miserably of starvation and cold, but coolly, patiently, and bravely, as they found friendly Eskimos, and despairing of rescue, settled down to live out their lives among the kindly natives. This view of one of those ever-interesting mysteries of history is supported by the fact that among the Eskimos of the region, there are many who claim to be descendants of the survivors of Sir John Franklin's lost party.

Detective Jacob G. Hamburger, who rescued Mrs. Willis, said the young woman's hands were first bound together because she interfered with her husband and her brother while they were repairing the physician's automobile. Though her hands were securely tied, Mrs. Willis managed to meddle with the steering gear. The detective says she was thereupon dragged from the car and fastened with a rope to a tree.

When Mrs. Willis screamed hysterically for help Detective Hamburger responded. He arrested Dr. Willis and Dutton, who only after charging Willis with threatening to kill his wife. Both the physician and Mrs. Willis, a mere slip of a girl, were excited from the effects of morphine. Detective Hamburger reported:

Had Been Taking Morphine. Mrs. Willis was taken to the Manhattan House, Bayside. Coffee administered to her quieted her for a time. Later she became hysterical and had to be removed with all possible speed to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Dayton. Mrs. Willis quieted down considerably yesterday. She said to a reporter: "Once I did take morphine. I worship the very ground I walk on and I love him deeply. He only tied me to the tree because I was hysterical and to keep me from running away while he and my brother were fixing the automobile."

"I am in delicate health and had taken considerable morphine, which made me somewhat delirious. The doctor was beside himself from morphine, too. I do hope that everything will turn out all right and that they will release my dear husband."

Dr. Willis, his wife and her brother started in the physician's automobile for Lake George at 7:30 P. M. Saturday night. They intended to stay several days there. It took the party nearly five hours to cover the three miles between Patchogue and the outskirts of Bayport. This was because of frequent breakdowns.

When the trouble delayed the progress of the trip near Bayport and Mrs. Willis was bound to a tree many residents along the road watched Detective Hamburger release her. It was determined to arrest Dr. Willis and Dayton when a revolver of large caliber was found in Dayton's pocket. Dr. Willis threatened Dr. William Ross, of Sayville, who was called to attend Mrs. Willis, because Dr. Ross refused him morphine.

Wrested Gun From Doctor. Young Dayton was not placed in the village lockup with Dr. Willis. He proved he had wrested the revolver from Dr. Willis when the latter threatened to shoot his wife. Because Dr. Willis has been acting peculiarly for sometime a commission was named at noon yesterday to inquire upon his sanity. It consisted of Drs. Frank Overton and A. H. Terry, of Patchogue, both of whom agreed that Willis was tenderly sane and sane of mind.

Dr. Willis has practiced at Patchogue for nearly six years. He came from Jersey City, where his mother, Mrs. Mary A. Willis, also a physician, lived at 100 West 11th street. Dr. Willis present wife, who was called to attend her sister, Mrs. Ida Mott. Subsequently he employed the girl, after school hours, to take care of his books.

Willis and the girl disappeared simultaneously in June, 1910, and were found in the hills near Lake George. He had been arrested on the strength of her statement that he took her away promising to marry her.

NEW YORK, Special.—Seemingly John Lazarus's consciousness was in his mental subcellar Tuesday. He appeared to be hypnotized. He lay on the side of a hall, near a door, near Albemarle road. The trolley cars were running, the rubber plants were growing, the oysters were calling from the water, and the world was as it lived, but Lazarus reeked of it all.

His fixed eyes stared at the dull sky, his muscles were taut. Nearby, on the side of a hall, near a door, near Albemarle road, the trolley cars were running, the rubber plants were growing, the oysters were calling from the water, and the world was as it lived, but Lazarus reeked of it all.

Towering above stood Princess Zuleika, as she is known to the mystics and the barker. The princess, modestly clad in a blue and white dress, with a white sash, and a white shawl, was looking down at Lazarus. She was looking down at Lazarus, who was looking up at her. She was looking down at Lazarus, who was looking up at her.

Princess Zuleika made strange and fearsome motions with her hands and slender fingers over Lazarus's head. She was looking down at Lazarus, who was looking up at her. She was looking down at Lazarus, who was looking up at her.

MARKET FOR EVERYTHING BUT BRICK, NEW RUSSIAN TOWNS

Observant Traveler Tells of Mushroom Municipalities in the Czar's Empire—Growing Rich in Oil and Natural Products.

(H. Hamilton Fyfe, in the London Daily Mail.) In the dining room of the little Hotel de France at Novorossiysk there are four sea captains, all British. Their talk was like French matches, illuminating and sulphuric. Three of them were discharging cargoes of farm machinery; discharging it slowly, for the railway, which controls the port, will only take out a certain number of tons a day. In exchange, they would put out to sea again loaded with wheat. Their opinion of Novorossiysk as a place for a big cement works, in terms of ironic contempt, but they all agreed that as a port it had many merits and that it was going ahead.

One of the port captains' eccentricities. One of his last years, a shift, without warning to anybody, a light buoy from the entrance to the harbor, and to refer infuriated navigators to the home of the port. He demanded explanations to Sebastopol, 200 miles away.

What the sea captains could not understand was why they went to Novorossiysk. The reason was simple enough. Yet the reason was simple enough. Yet the reason was simple enough. Yet the reason was simple enough.

Has Made Wonderful Strides. Therefore, my business being with the future, I was more interested in Novorossiysk than in the old place, even though the latter had such attractive amusements and hotels. That was why I took a twenty-four-hour cross-country journey with three sea captains on my way to the Caucasus. It was not uninteresting, for I came through a district which has lately made wonderful strides. Take the town of Armavir, for example. Ten years ago it was a village of some 15,000 people, mostly Armenians. Now it has grown to between 50,000 and 70,000. Standing at the gateway of the Caucasus, it has become an important grain distributing center and equally a center for supplying what the Caucasus wants. There is a ready-made and a kind of machinery, especially milling machinery, for they make a great deal of flour. Hardware and iron goods are also sold in large numbers. Cars sell in large numbers. When I saw several places have started motor car services; there is one at Novorossiysk. A clever agent, who went round suggesting that the town should have an order book well filled. Typewriters figured in several of the ships' "manifests" I looked at. Cash registers, too, are beginning to figure. One evening in a railway station I studied the small portion of wall which was gradually given up to posters, a form advertisement unknown on Russian lines until quite recently. When I saw cash registers figured prominently there; also ice safes, fire extinguishers, oil motors, cheap jewelry; anything that could be sold in a small town, more comfortable, will show, and a ready market. Verbum sap.

Like a Canadian Town. Armavir, once a new Canadian town in the Western Province, stands on the flat prairie. Its streets are immensely wide and steeped in a jolly prosperity. I studied there was a crowd at the railway station to see off an operative troupe; everyone was well dressed. The Caucasus does quite a big business with Vienna in women's hats and shoes and pretty pretties. There is a good opening in Russia for ladies' dress material. I met a Russian traveling in this line for a firm which three years ago had no connections at all in the country. Now he is doing a business worth from \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year. He has started to manufacture motors in Armavir, rather roughly at present, but he is doing well.

And these are bound to grow larger. In Russia itself the wheat fields have extended in area from 1,000,000 acres to nearly 7,000,000 acres in the course of fifteen years. In Siberia the wheat fields have increased as even more rapidly. With the wheat and the rapid outward cargoes, and with a demand for all sorts of heavy machinery (oil pumps and engines and machinery of all kinds) the balance even. Novorossiysk has a great future. So all the foreigners in the place declare that a great future is in their tones. Even the Russians will begin to see it in time.

BEGINS ROW IN NAVAL SERVICE.—Secretary Meyer Accused of Favoritism—Selects Friend As Chief of Navigation. WASHINGTON, D. C., Special.—Friction and factional disruption of the naval service were predicted today following the appointment of Secretary Meyer of his appointment of his personal aide Commander Philip Andrews to be chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

Commander Andrews will be the youngest officer in rank to have ever held that post, which heretofore has been given to a captain or rear admiral. He is a young man, who has been given little effort to conceal his displeasure.

It is charged that Secretary Meyer, through personal liking for Commander Andrews, has selected him as his personal aide. Commander Andrews has been given little effort to conceal his displeasure.

REPORTED VICTORY OF PORTUGUESE ROYALISTS.—VIGO, SPAIN, Special.—Portuguese monarchists are reported to have captured the town of Vigo, a strategic point on the Portuguese coast. The monarchists are reported to have captured the town of Vigo, a strategic point on the Portuguese coast.

Boy Attacked by Eagle.—MARTINSBURG, W. VA., Special.—A young boy, named Harry, was attacked by a large eagle while at work Tuesday evening on the Rutherford farm, near this city. The boy, who is about six years old, was attacked by the eagle while he was working on the farm. The eagle was reported to have captured the boy, and the boy was reported to have been killed.

HALSEY CORWIN TAKES TICKETS FOR \$12 A WEEK.—NEW YORK, Special.—Crowds passing into a moving picture show in Fortieth Street, off Broadway, last night, gave their tickets to a modestly dressed man at the door. "Who is that man?" one of the people asked. "I have seen him before," one of the people answered. "That's the same Halsey Corwin," one of the people answered. "That's the same Halsey Corwin," one of the people answered. "That's the same Halsey Corwin," one of the people answered.

time he and Roberta Menges eloped. After Corwin and the daughter of Morris Menges, a Sheephead Bay horseman, had eloped, the Menges decided Corwin was keeping Roberta against her will. She then was only sixteen. For a time Corwin was in the hands of her father, who was a marriage followed by the abduction. The marriage was followed by the abduction. The marriage was followed by the abduction. The marriage was followed by the abduction.